

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Correlation transfer from basal ganglia to thalamus in Parkinson's disease

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From Nineteenth Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS\*2010  
San Antonio, TX, USA. 24-30 July 2010

Alterations in the temporal structure of activity within the basal ganglia have been implicated in the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Past computational work has suggested that changes in the pattern of firing of neurons in the basal ganglia, and hence in the pattern of basal ganglia inputs to thalamus, may compromise thalamocortical relay capabilities [1,2]. To understand how changes in basal ganglia and thalamic activity affect correlation transfer, we study a model of two thalamocortical relay neurons receiving correlated inhibitory input from basal ganglia, as well as excitatory signals. We observe that inhibitory inputs with temporal structure representative of parkinsonian conditions allow for a stronger transfer of correlation at long timescales and higher correlation susceptibility than do inputs found under normal conditions, and we analyze these changes within a reduced model framework.

Published: 20 July 2010

## References

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doi:10.1186/1471-2202-11-S1-P114

Cite this article as: Reitsma et al.: Correlation transfer from basal ganglia to thalamus in Parkinson's disease. *BMC Neuroscience* 2010 **11**(Suppl 1):P114.

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